# Acute Myocardial Infarction (AMI): Case Definition

**Goal:** Identify **AMI** cases in administrative data (Alberta Health and Wellness data April 1, 1994 to March 31, 2009).

**Validated Algorithm:** 1 hospitalization data with AMI coded as most responsible diagnosis1

**Datasets:** Hospitalization discharge database. Diagnosis type indicator ‘M’ (Most responsible diagnosis) or ‘2’ (post-admission diagnosis).

**Case Definition:**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Acute Myocardial Infarction** | **ICD-9-CM Codes** | **ICD-9-CM Description** | **ICD-10-CA Codes** | **ICD-10-CA Description** |
| **Codes** | 410 | Acute myocardial infarction | I21 | Acute myocardial infarction |
|  |  |  | I22 | Subsequent myocardial infarction |
|  |  |  |  |  |

**AMI Date:** The date of first AMI occurrence

**Wash-out Period:**

There will be a wash-out period of ***at least*** 3 years. Therefore, if the first AMI (by definition) occurs on or after April 1, 1997, AMI will be considered an **incident** case. If the first AMI (by definition) occurs between April 1, 1994 and March 31, 1997, there will not be a wash-out period of at least 3 years available. In this case, AMI will be considered **prevalent**.

**References to cite:**

1. Austin PC, Daly PA, Tu JV. A multicentre study of the coding accuracy of hospital discharge administrative data for patients admitted to cardiac care units in Ontario. Am Heart J 2002; 144:290-6.